






clc 96000414  
(cont.)

X Collection

INDEX

Page: 1

Barcode Number	Box Number	Total of Volumes	Call Number
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS  0 020 534 959 5	345	24	E302.6.H2-E351.6
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS  0 020 534 960 1	346	89	E415.6.C8-E467.1.S8
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS  0 020 534 961 3	347A	94	E642-E664.S39 no. 50-51, 93-94 in overranging issue
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS  0 020 534 962 5	347B	98	E664.S39-E697
	348A	129	E700.R4-E714.6.D5129
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS  0 020 534 963 7	348B	32	E714.6.D5129-E757

Oversize  
Box 347A

4 items not  
listed in  
box indexes.  
# 50, 51 and 93 are in  
box # 5. # 94 is in  
box # 4  
ES

9/18/11

11/10/00 JP 5/5  
(. true)

Box 348A  
missing(?)

Beatriz has it to  
show & tell.

ES

9/18/11

Oversize  
348B

#149, 153  
not listed in  
index -  
they are in box # 4

X-E 714

Dewey

#130

16  
.D51Z9

# DEWEY

OLD GLORY'S DEFENDER



BY  
GEORGE MACDONALD MAJOR

X-E 714

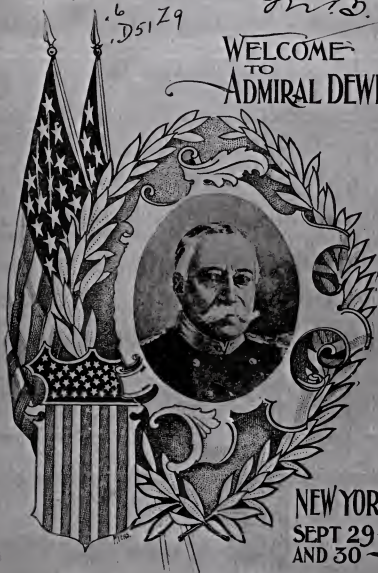
Dewey

#131

.6  
D51Z9

*m.b.*

WELCOME  
TO  
ADMIRAL DEWEY



NEW YORK  
SEPT 29-  
AND 30~

X-E 714

<sup>6</sup>  
D51 29

Dewey

#132

DEWEY'S BATTLE  
IN MANILA BAY.



BY H. N. WELCH.



PRICE, 25 CTS.

X-E 714.6

Dewey #133



"When you are  
ready,  
Captain Gridley,  
you may fire."



**LIFE**

OF THE

ILLUSTRIOUS AMERICAN

# Admiral George Dewey,

From Montpelier to Manila.

BY COL. J. C. O. REDINGTON,

Editor of the Acme Haversack of Patriotism and Song.

WITH HALF-TONE PORTRAITS AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

**PRICE, TEN CENTS.**

PUBLISHED BY

**REDINGTON & KLENLE,**

146 & 148 WORTH STREET,

NEW YORK.

X-E 714

.6  
.D51Z9

Jeany

#134

The  
ADMIRAL DEWEY  
Souvenir.

X-E 714

Dewey #135

6  
D 51 Z 9

ESCORT TO ADMIRAL DEWEY, OCTOBER 3, 1899.

GENERAL ORDERS }  
No. 1.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE GRAND MARSHAL,  
ROOM 100, STATE, WAR, AND NAVY BUILDING,  
Washington, D. C., September 26, 1899.

I. The undersigned, having been appointed as Grand Marshal to conduct the military escort of Admiral Dewey from his residence to the Capitol October 3, 1899, upon the occasion of the ceremonies attending the presentation to him of the sword voted by Congress in commemoration of his distinguished services, assumes command and announces, for the information of all concerned, the following appointments:

*Staff.*

Brigadier General H. C. Corbin, Chief of Staff.  
Major John A. Johnston, U. S. Army, Asst. Adjutant General.  
Brigadier General John M. Wilson, U. S. Army.  
Brigadier General Alfred E. Bates, U. S. Army.  
Colonel John C. Gilmore, U. S. Army.  
Captain Francis Mielter, U. S. Army, Special Aide.

*Aides.*

Lieutenant Colonel Henry C. Sharpe, U. S. Army.  
Lieutenant Colonel William H. Carter, U. S. Army.  
Lieutenant Colonel Culver C. Sniffen, U. S. Army.  
Lieutenant Colonel George W. Baird, U. S. Army.  
Major William S. Patten, U. S. Army.  
Major Harry L. Rogers, U. S. Army.  
Major James Allen, U. S. Army.  
Major William A. Simpson, U. S. Army.  
Major Stephen C. Mills, U. S. Army.  
Major George E. Bushnell, U. S. Army.  
Major Edward C. Carter, U. S. Army.  
Major Hugh R. Belknap, U. S. Army.  
Major Webster Vinson, U. S. Army.  
Major Charles McClure, U. S. Army.  
Major Medad C. Martin, U. S. Army.  
Major Frederick G. Hodgson, U. S. Army.  
Major Hamilton S. Wallace, U. S. Army.  
Captain James C. Ayers, U. S. Army.  
Captain John H. Russell, U. S. Army.  
Captain Joseph E. Kuhn, U. S. Army.  
Captain George O. Squires, U. S. Army.

II. The following are the orders for the organization, movement, and dismissal of the escort.



X-E 714

6  
DSI 29

Dewey #136



*The OFFICIAL*  
**DEWEY SOUVENIR**  
**PROGRAMME**

COMMEMORATING

*the*  
RECEPTION

*by the*  
CITY OF NEW YORK

*to*

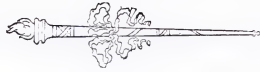
**ADMIRAL DEWEY**

September 29th & 30th  
1899

*Issued under the direction of*  
*The PLAN and SCOPE COMMITTEE*

*Published and Compiled by* FRED T. ALDER *and* HARRY C. GREEN  
*Sales Agents, H. C. BROWN, 150 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK*  
*Illustrated by* GEO. S. SMITH *and* R. G. VOORHEES *Printed by* THE WINSTROP PRESS, NEW YORK

COPYRIGHTED BY ALDER & GREEN, NEW YORK, 1900



X-E 714

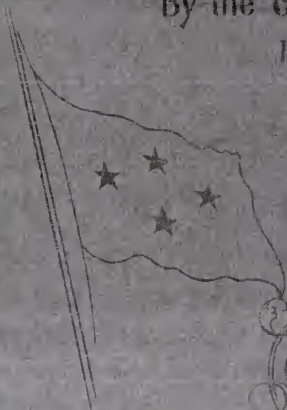
.6  
D51 29

#138

# TRIUMPHAL ARCH

ERECTED IN HONOR OF  
ADMIRAL DEWEY

By the City of New York  
1899



COMPLETE DESCRIPTION  
With Views of the Arch,  
Etc. Etc.

RECORD AND BATTLES OF

ADMIRAL GEORGE DEWEY. #139

ILLUSTRATED.

X-E 714

.6  
D51 Z9



“Distinguished for heroism in action, for wise administration in great emergencies, and for modesty in wearing the great honors which he so richly earned.”

JOHN D. LONG,

*Secretary of the Navy.*

Price, 25 Cents.





X-E 714

Jeway

#141



## Admiral Dewey,

"The Hero of Manila."

ENGRAVED ON STEEL AND PRINTED  
ON HEAVY PLATE PAPER.

SIZE, 15 x 18.

*THE FINEST THING IN THE COUNTRY.*

PUBLISHED BY JOHN A. LOWELL & CO.

### For Sale Here.

X-E 714

Jewey

#1142

<sup>.6</sup>  
D57Zg An Etching of Rear Admiral Dewey

I have the honor of announcing the immediate publication of an etched portrait of Admiral Dewey, which shall be not only a faithful representation of this great naval hero, but also a work of artistic merit which connoisseurs will appreciate as worthy of their esteem.

The plate has been made by W. H. W. Bicknell, whose services I have been most fortunate in securing, and he has produced a portrait which is in every way worthy of his reputation. The work measures 10 by 14 inches.

**Limited Edition.**— 100 Remarque Proofs, signed by the etcher, printed on soft Japan paper, size 18 by 22 inches . . . \$15.00 each.

**India Remarque Proofs.**— Size 22 by 28 inches, . . . \$5.00 each.

Proofs will be offered the first week in June.  
Your subscription is respectfully solicited.

GEORGE ADAMS WOODS, *Publisher*,  
6 Beacon Street, Room 17,  
BOSTON, U. S. A.

X-E 714

Dewey

.6  
D51 Z9

# Do We Know Dewey.

#143

By Lieutenant Corwin P. Rosa.

A dewy morn and Dewey day!  
O do we know its beauty?  
And do we mind the first of May  
How Dewey did his duty?

How Dewey when the war began  
And ended—was terrific?  
How Dewey never lost a man,  
Yet won the whole Pacific?

And do we clearly understand,  
Or do we merely wonder  
How Dewey sank or ran a-land  
A fleet with flaming thunder?

It happened thus, that dewy morn,  
When Dewey—daring devil—  
Destroyed Montojo's fleet in scorn  
With head superbly level:

"Begin the battle!" Dewey said,  
"And fire when you are ready!"  
"Let every shot take off a head,  
"Let every aim be steady!"

"Then do we do a duel neat,  
"With breakfast in the sermon!"  
"Annihilate the Spanish fleet,  
"And regulate the German!"

And Dewey did it—Dewey great!  
Now do we know the story  
How Dewey dominated Fate  
To do his country glory!



K-E 714

<sup>6</sup>  
D 51 Z 9

YANKEE DEWEY.

#144

Yankee Dewey went to sea,  
Sailing on a cruiser,  
He took along for company,  
Of men and guns a few sir.

Yankee Dewey; Ha! Ha! Ha!  
Dewey, you're a dandy;  
With men and guns and cruisers, too,  
You're certainly quite handy.

He sailed away to the Philippines,  
With orders for to snatch them,  
And thrash the Spaniards right and left,  
Wherever he could catch them.

And Yankee Dewey did it too,  
He did it so complete, sir,  
That not a blooming ship is left  
Of all that Spanish fleet, sir.

Oh, Yankee Dewey, you're a peach,  
A noble, gallant tar, sir;  
You're "out of sight," you're out of reach.  
We hail you from afar, sir.

We greet you with three rousing cheers,  
For you and your brave crews, sir,  
For the deeds you've done and the victory won,  
For Yankee Doodle, Doo, sir.

Yankee Dewey, keep it up,  
You certainly are handy,  
With men and guns and cruisers, too,  
Oh, Dewey, you're a dandy.

Tune: Yankee Doodle.

Schley, Winfield Scott.

X-E714

#145

16  
S3

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
WASHINGTON, December 19, 1901.

DEAR SIR:

I have your letter, and appreciate the courteous manner in which you write, although I think you are in error with regard to your view of the Department's action toward Admiral Schley.

Perhaps I can not better reply than by calling your attention to the following copy of a letter which I wrote July 3, 1899, to President McKinley:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
WASHINGTON, July 3, 1899.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT:

Senator McComas advised me that some gentlemen in Baltimore have expressed to him by a telegram a desire for an interview with you with reference to what they term "the persecution of Admiral Schley." I understand this means his persecution by the Navy Department. If so, such complaint is so absolutely unfounded and, also, so entirely contrary to the truth that I should be glad to be present if any charge is made, so that the facts can be stated.

The Navy Department has, from the first, been especially considerate with regard to this officer. At the time the Flying Squadron was formed, although Commodore Schley was at the foot of the list of commodores, the Department selected him for the command. You will remember that when I suggested his name you were yourself inclined to question the selection. It gave him a command which was especially desirable, and to which any one of his seniors might have felt entitled. He expressed great satisfaction when I announced this appointment to him and very cordially accepted it, expressing his pleasure at this service in the Atlantic waters under the Commander in Chief.

When the Spanish fleet under Cervera threatened our shores, Commodore Schley was given a chance with the Flying Squadron to go in search of the enemy; and here again the Department gave him one of the best opportunities of the war, and he had an independent command from that time until the 1st of June, when the Commander in Chief took command. You are aware, of course, that during this time of his independent command his administration of it was not satisfactory to you or to the Department. There was delay in ascertaining whether Cervera's fleet was at Cienfuegos, this fact not having been ascertained during the several days when Commodore Schley had opportunity to ascertain it—indeed, not until Captain McCalla joined him and immediately and easily ascertained that the Spanish fleet was not there. Commodore Schley's later approach to Santiago and his exceedingly unfortunate and unnecessary turning back when within 30 miles of that port; his acknowledged and unwarranted disobedience of orders in so doing; his retreat for a day or two back toward Key West; his claim of a lack of coal, when the records show from six to twelve days' supply on board every ship, and when, if there was coal enough to go hundreds of miles back to Key West, there was certainly enough to go to Santiago, as was shown when he again changed his mind—this time for the better—and went there. All these things show what I think he would now acknowledge to have been a very great mistake and what, had the facts been fully known at the time, would undoubtedly have been regarded as cause for relieving him from command, if not for further disciplinary proceedings. You will remember that when word came to you of this backward step of his, which was the only backward step on the part of the Navy during the war, with what anxiety and gloom you were oppressed. Inasmuch, however, as Commodore Schley's independent command terminated at that time, and a month later the battle of Santiago, in which he participated, was fought and a glorious victory secured, the Department felt that no action of a disciplinary character was necessary. The Department, therefore, recommended the promotion of, and you promoted, subject to future confirmation by the Senate, all the commanding officers engaged in that combat, the Commander in Chief having the first promotion and Commodore Schley, as next in command, having the second, and so on. Thus far, certainly, it is difficult to see how there has been any persecution by the Navy Department or anything but the most considerate action toward Admiral Schley. Since that time the Department has taken absolutely no action and expressed no opinion with reference to this case except in the following instances:

*Library Standard*

X-E 714  
.6  
.53 #1146

# The Washington Post.

*Washington, D. C.*, Sept. 6, 1901.

Sir:-

The Schley Court of Inquiry, which convenes in this city on September 12th, promises to be one of the most important hearings in the history of the country. The case is of universal interest--particularly so to officers, both active and retired, of the Army and Navy.

The Washington Post will make a feature of the Inquiry. It will print absolutely accurate and complete accounts of the proceedings, together with illustrations portraying its many interesting situations. Every detail and incident will be faithfully chronicled.

Published at the National Capital, the scene of the Inquiry, The Post will have superior facilities for reporting the proceedings. If you want all the facts--read The Post.

Subscriptions to foreign countries, excepting Canada, Mexico and Insular possessions, will require the usual foreign postage additional.

Fill out the attached coupon and return, with remittance, to

THE WASHINGTON POST,

WASHINGTON D. C.

Send the Daily and Sunday editions of THE WASHINGTON POST  
for..... months to

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION,  
POSTAGE PREPAID:

Daily: 1 Month 50c.—1 Year: \$6.00.

Daily and Sunday: 1 Month 70c.—1 Year \$7.50.

Name.....

Street.....

State.....

To ADMIRAL GEORGE DEWEY, U. S. NAVY,

Washington, D. C.:

Upon the request of Rear Admiral WINFIELD S. SCHLEY, U. S. Navy, made in a letter dated July 22, 1901, copy herewith, a Court of Inquiry, of which you are hereby appointed president, Rear Admirals LEWIS A. KIMBERLY and ANDREW E. K. BETHAM, U. S. Navy, members, and Captain SAMUEL C. LEWIS, U. S. Navy, Judge Advocate General, judge advocate, is hereby ordered to convene at the Navy Department, Washington, D. C., at 1 o'clock p. m., on Thursday, the 12th day of September, 1901, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, for the purpose of inquiring into the conduct of the said Schley, commodore in the Navy, during the recent war with Spain and in connection with the events thereof.

The Court will thoroughly inquire into all the circumstances bearing upon the subject of the investigation hereby ordered, and to this end, besides examining orally all proper witnesses whose attendance can be secured, will call upon the Department for all documentary evidence in relation thereto on its files.

Upon the conclusion of the investigation the Court will report its proceedings and the testimony taken, with a full and detailed statement of all the pertinent facts which it may deem to be established, together with its opinion and recommendations in the premises.

While the Department relies upon the discretion of the Court to make its examination into this matter full and complete, as requested by the officer at whose instance it is convened, the report should show the conclusions reached upon certain important points, to which attention is specifically directed, as follows:

1. His conduct in connection with the events of the Santiago campaign.
2. The circumstances attending, the reasons controlling, and the propriety of the movements of the "Flying Squadron" off Cienfuegos in May, 1898.
3. The circumstances attending, the reasons controlling, and the propriety of the movements of the said squadron in proceeding from Cienfuegos to Santiago.
4. The circumstances attending the arrival of the "Flying Squadron" off Santiago, the reasons for its retrograde turn westward and departure from off Santiago, and the propriety thereof.
5. The circumstances attending and the reasons for the disobedience by Commodore Schley of the orders of the Department contained in its dispatch dated May 25, 1898, and the propriety of his conduct in the premises.
6. The condition of the coal supply of the "Flying Squadron" on and about May 27, 1898; its coaling facilities; the necessity, if any, for, or advisability of, the return of the squadron to Key West to coal; and the accuracy and propriety of the official reports made by Commodore Schley with respect to this matter.
7. Whether or not every effort incumbent upon the commanding officer of a fleet under such circumstances was made to capture or destroy the Spanish cruiser *Ochoa* as she lay at anchor in the entrance to Santiago Harbor, May 27 to 31, inclusive, and the necessity for, or advisability of, engaging the batteries at the entrance to Santiago Harbor, and the Spanish vessels at anchor within the entrance to said harbor, at the ranges used, and the propriety of Commodore Schley's conduct in the premises.
8. The necessity, if any, for, and advisability of, withdrawing at night the "Flying Squadron" from the entrance to Santiago Harbor to a distance at sea, if such shall be found to have been the case; the extent and character of such withdrawal; and whether or not a close or adequate blockade of said harbor, to prevent the escape of the enemy's vessels therefrom, was established, and the propriety of Commodore Schley's conduct in the premises.
9. The position of the *Brooklyn* on the morning of July 3, 1898, at the time of the exit of the Spanish vessels from the harbor of Santiago. The circumstances attending, the reasons for, and the incidents resulting from the turning of the *Brooklyn* in the direction in which she turned at or about the beginning of the action with said Spanish vessels, and the possibility of thereby colliding with or endangering any other of the vessels of the United States fleet, and the propriety of Commodore Schley's conduct in the premises.
10. The circumstances leading to, and the incidents and results of, a controversy with Lieutenant Albon C. Hodgson, U. S. Navy, who, on July 3, 1898, during the battle of Santiago, was navigator of the *Brooklyn*, in relation to the turning of the *Brooklyn*; also the colloquy at that time between Commodore Schley and Lieutenant Hodgson and the ensuing correspondence between them on the subject thereof, and the propriety of the conduct of Admiral Schley in the premises.

The foregoing specific directions are given primarily for the information and guidance of the court, but do not limit or restrict the scope of its inquiry into the "entire matter," the investigation of which is asked by the officer concerned.

Rear Admiral Schley has been informed of his right to be present, either in person or by counsel, during the investigation, to cross-examine witnesses, and to offer evidence before the Court, should he so desire. The Court may at any time grant to others interested and entitled thereto like privileges.

The investigation will be held in open court.

This employment on shore duty is required by the public interests.

Given under my hand, at the Navy Department, Washington, this twenty-sixth day of July, nineteen hundred and one.

JOHN D. LONG,  
Secretary.

# ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR

VOLUME XXXV, NUMBER 13,  
WHOLE NUMBER 3999.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1901.

## JOURNAL



# NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.

SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.  
SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.

## EXTRA, CONTAINING THE REPORT OF THE COURT OF INQUIRY IN THE CASE OF COMMODORE WINFIELD SCOTT SCHLEY, U. S. N.

### REPORT OF THE SCHLEY COURT.

The report of the Court of Inquiry in the case of Commodore Winfield Scott Schley, U. S. Navy, did not reach this Navy Department until four o'clock P. M. on Friday, December 13, and was not given to the public until the afternoon of our usual time for going to work with the forms of the ARMY AND NAVY JOINT BOARD.

The time called for printing our large edition made it impossible to hold our forms open for the report. We accordingly issued it in extra sheet, which may place it within the reach of some who have not been able to obtain it through its publication in the daily papers. It is unfortunate that there should be any division of opinion in the court, and it is probable that the controversy which its findings might settle will be resented to Congress, which in all such matters considers itself entitled to the last word. The scope of such an investigation, if ordered, will be as wide as the Congress may choose to make it. According to a dispatch to the New York Times of Saturday, it will include such matters as Admiral Sampson's conduct during the campaign; the lack of cooperation, if any, among the captains; and to what extent this may injure the efficiency of the Navy, &c. not remedied; the course of the Naval Strategy Board during the war and its cooperation or lack of co-

operation with the court. As soon as ascertained, notify the Department whether enemy is there. Could not squadron and also the Harvard coal from Merrimack to Key West. Report without delay situation at San-  
This dispatch was answered by Commodore Schley about noon, May 27, as follows:

### COAL SUPPLY SUPPLEMENT.

Received despatch of May 25, delivered by Harvard of Key West, and she in response am obliged to have her towed to Key West. Have been absolutely unable to coal the Texas, very rough seas and boisterous weather since leaving Key West. Brooklyn is the only one in squadron having remained off Santiago in present state of coal account of the squadron. Not possible to coal to leeward of Key West, and she will proceed to Port Royal; also reach Jamaica, and she will proceed to Port Royal; also Key West and same day. This, which will not reach Key West until about May 27, which will not reach Merrimack be of great assistance as we have all striven to that end, for our return to reaching certain concerning opportunity. Was obliged to send Eagle to Port Antonio, and she will return to Key West, and she will return to Key West. Will leave St. Paul here. Will require 9,000 tons of coal at Key West. The vessel of the Flying Squadron at Key West on May 27 was sufficient to have enabled them to steam at ten knots per hour; the Brooklyn for 11½ days, the Iowa for 7½ days, the Massachusetts for 10 days, the Texas for 6½ days, the Maryland for 3½ days.

had been found by Commander McCalla 13½ miles west of Savannah Point; that the commandant of the naval base at Key West in which he started; the collier larval where there is so much swell, I shall proceed to-morrow off Santiago de Cuba, being unburdened, however, by the Texas' short coal supply and her inability to coal in the open sea. I shall move seaward to-morrow. I shall proceed to the vicinity of Nicholas Mole where the water is smooth and I can coal Texas and other ships with what may remain in reserve, in process on the fortifications of Chiriquitos while Commodore Schley was off that

X-E-714  
.6  
.53

#148

Schley, Winfield Scott

X-E714

16

.53

#149

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
Washington, January 25, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to return herewith the appeal of Rear-Admiral Schley, referred by you to this Department, from the findings of the court of inquiry upon his conduct during the Santiago campaign, and with it the comments thereon of the judge-advocate of said court and his assistant.

Very respectfully,

The PRESIDENT.

JOHN D. LONG,  
Secretary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 25, 1902.

SIR: In the appeal before you the applicant and his counsel have shifted their ground. The features of the case that chiefly occupied the attention of the court during the forty days of its sitting, and to which the great mass of the testimony adduced relates, were:

1. The retrograde movement.
2. Disobedience of orders.
3. Inaccurate and misleading official reports.
4. Failure to destroy vessels of the enemy lying within sight; and
5. Injustice to a brother officer.

These matters are all grave. The first, termed the retrograde movement, was that a fleet selected for speed and power, the finest aggregation of American naval vessels then under any one immediate command, comprising the fighting ships *Iowa*, *Massachusetts*, *Texas*, *Brooklyn*, and *Marblehead*, and having in company the auxiliary vessels *Minneapolis*, *St. Paul*, *Yale*, and *Vixen*, and a well-laden collier, was, by Commodore Schley's direction, turned about and headed for the home port of Key West, more than 700 miles distant, and this when within 22 miles of the port of Santiago, where it had been ordered to proceed with all dispatch, and where the enemy's ships were reported to be and actually were.

The second, "disobedience of orders," was that Commodore Schley, overtaken in his retrograde movement by an order from the Secretary of the Navy, deliberately and knowingly disobeyed that order; this with respect to an important movement, and in time of war.

The third, "inaccurate and misleading official reports," was that the

X-E 714

.6

.33

RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS

#150

OF A

COURT OF INQUIRY

IN THE CASE OF

REAR-ADMIRAL W. S. SCHLEY, U. S. NAVY,

CONVENED AT THE

NAVY YARD, WASHINGTON, D. C.,

SEPTEMBER 12, 1901.

VOLUME I,

Includes testimony September 12 to October 17, 1901.

WASHINGTON:  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,  
1902.

X-E 714

.6

.S3

RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS

#151

OF A

COURT OF INQUIRY

IN THE CASE OF

REAR-ADMIRAL W. S. SCHLEY, U. S. NAVY,

CONVENED AT THE

NAVY YARD, WASHINGTON, D. C.,

SEPTEMBER 12, 1901.

VOLUME II.

Testimony October 18 to November 4, 1901; argument; report of the Court; objections by applicant; statement of Judge-Advocate; objection by Rear-Admiral W. T. Sampson; action by the Secretary of the Navy; appendix, exhibits A and B.

WASHINGTON:  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,  
1902.



X-E714

.6

.S3

RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS

#152

OF A

COURT OF INQUIRY

IN THE CASE OF

REAR-ADMIRAL W. S. SCHLEY, U. S. NAVY,

CONVENED AT THE

NAVY YARD, WASHINGTON, D. C.,

SEPTEMBER 12, 1901.

VOLUME III.

Report of the Secretary of the Navy, 1898; report of the Chief of Bureau of Navigation; appendix to the report of the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation; Executive Documents C and D, 55th Cong. 3d Session.

WASHINGTON:  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,  
1902.

## ROOSEVELT'S POPULARITY.

[By R. P. Clarkson, of the Des Moines Register,  
Des Moines, Ia.]

Theodore Roosevelt has the affection of the people of the Western States. Each step in his career is watched and followed with a depth of interest only accorded those who have a fixed place in our hearts. In thus establishing himself with the Western people, in his life in the West and as a leader of the Rough Riders during the war with Spain, he came into what was his own. He has within him the qualities which are possessed and admired in the rugged West and he has them in such a degree as to naturally make him a leader loved of all.

Roosevelt is a man of action. He is direct, honest and courageous. He is practical and resourceful and proves himself the master of every situation in which he is placed. With intelligent and well directed effort he surmounts every obstacle barring the way to achievement of desired ends. And withal he does not stoop or cringe, but, respecting others, he compels respect for himself. Of such stuff are made the men who have advanced the West to its present position of power and influence. These qualities in combination have wrought the greatness of the West, have brought material wealth and prosperity to its homes, and made its voice a controlling power in the halls of National council and legislation.

The West claims Theodore Roosevelt. He is the favorite son of Nebraska, of Kansas, of Colorado, of the Dakotas and Montana—we might even say, of Texas. He is the favorite son of all the Western people whose hearts have been warmed to him by his daring, courage, skill and patriotism. The rugged honesty, unswerving integrity of purpose, and intelligent activity which marked the career of Roosevelt as Civil Service Commissioner, as Police Commissioner of New York, and as Assistant Secretary of War, had commended him to the people of the Western States as a man worthy of the highest trusts. His course after the declaration of war with Spain fully revealed him to the Western people as their exemplar and prototype.

Roosevelt was active in the department of war at Washington, but he craved the activity of the field. He sought opportunity to give play and exercise to those hardy accomplishments acquired in the West. Roosevelt knew himself; he was conscious of his capacities and limitations. Of horsemanship he was a master. Of men he was a leader. Of daring and love of manly adventure he had his share. He was acquainted with the methods of the War Department at Washington. He was deficient in technical military education, but he sought a field where he could find full play for his accomplishments and took a position in command where no man would suffer a single discomfort or added danger by lack of his military training. He organized the regiment of Rough Riders. Colonel Wood, an old officer, was first in command and Roosevelt was second. Not many months had passed until "Teddy" was as thoroughly trained a soldier and officer as there was in the military establishment.

By the time the regiment of Rough Riders left their rendezvous at San Antonio to go to the front, every member of it was in rapport with the gallant lieutenant-colonel. A thousand men from many different States, from all walks of life, and from every grade of society had within a few short weeks been knit together in a close, harmonious and effective fighting organization. Where in history can be found a parallel to this?

Through the weeks of drill, on the way to the front, on the field of battle, Roosevelt looked after the welfare of his men and exacted of every man his duty. When the fighting was over he brought his men home and, in taking leave of them at Montauk, he gave them heartfelt advice in a speech that will never be forgotten. His words on that occasion but revealed the man and the mainsprings of his own strenuous existence. There is no man in the United States whose actions more thoroughly accord with his spoken words.

Theodore Roosevelt cannot rest on duty done

X-E757

#154

*Richards, Theodore, U.S.,  
1858-1919*

# LABOR'S PROVEN FRIEND.

---

## Gov. Roosevelt Endorsed

BY THE WORKINGMEN'S FEDERATION OF THE  
STATE OF NEW YORK.

---

What President Harris Says of the Governor's Eight Hour Law

---

UNEQUALLED LABOR LEGISLATION DURING HIS  
TERM OF OFFICE.



X-E757

#155

What  
Roosevelt  
Says

*(From the Congressional Record)*

*Washington, D. C.*  
*1904*

X-E757

#156

*Elevation of Labor*

*Record of*

*Theodore Roosevelt*

---

*(From the Congressional Record)*



X-E757

#157

*Roosevelt's*  
*Military*  
*Record*

*By*

Brigadier-General  
HENRY V. BOYNTON

X-E757

#158

Letter of  
  
Theodore Roosevelt

Accepting the Republican Nomination

for

President of the United States

1904

X-E757

#159

*Speech of*  
*Theodore Roosevelt*  
*Accepting the  
Republican Nomination  
for*  
*President of the United States.*

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 26, 1904





17  
E 177  
(2 eds. in JK271.R74)  
X-E757  
#160  
No. 11. 2nd 10-M

The  
**Carnegie Hall Speech**

**The Right of the  
People to Rule**

BY THEODORE ROOSEVELT

An Address at Carnegie  
Hall, New York City,  
under the Auspices of  
the Civic Forum, Wed-  
nesday Evening, March  
20th. (1912)

✓ **National Roosevelt Committee**

CONGRESS HOTEL

CHICAGO, ILL.



X-E757

#161

# ROOSEVELT

*The Man to Lead the Republican  
Party to Victory*

A Business Man's Analysis of  
the Present Political Situation

*May 4, 1916*

